FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1834. [NO. 890.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

To the Afflicted.

VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup, for Diseases of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, and Liver Complaints.

THE operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious secretions, relieves chronic affections and congestions of the lungs; assuages cough; promotes a free and mild expectoration; removes pains from the breast, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, removes obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably applied to; and it restores the patient to the bodily health which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

In the following letters some judgment may be formed as regards the virtues of the above medicine.

JAMES HADLOCK: *Sir*—I do most cheerfully, for the benefit of those that are so unfortunate as to be laboring under Pulmonary complaints, give a brief statement of my wife's case:—She was attacked with severe cough, pain in the side, and at times with slight spitting blood; this was a complaint of years standing, but was unusually severe this last winter. She was sensibly relieved after a few days use of an infusion prepared from your Vegetable Powder. At this period she was once more, but continued the use of the Infusion, and the result I am happy to say, has been that the distressing symptoms, cough, &c. have all subsided; and from what I have witnessed in her case, I can with confidence recommend the Medicine to the afflicted.

JOHN H. PEARCE.

January 15, 1834.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. JANUARY 15, 1834.

J. HADLOCK: *Dear Sir*:—It gives me pleasure, and justice to you, and for public benefit, I can bear to the efficacy of your invaluable Vegetable Powder for colds, coughs, &c. For two years past I have been in bad health, and about a year since was attacked with violent and almost incessant cough, accompanied, more particularly after some time, by a continuance of the cough, with soreness of the breast, under which complaint I was much reduced and emaciated, so much so that my friends and myself began to dispair of a cure. About three months ago, I commenced taking the decoction from your Powder with very little expectation of benefit, but after three days use, the cough, which before was dry and distressing, was attended with copious expectoration and much eased. I have continued regularly to use it according to your directions, for something over two months, and it has effected the removal of my cough, and the disagreeable sensations that attended it, and I now enjoy usual good health.

Respectfully. EDM'D. BLAKE.

Fayetteville, March 21, 1834

In the Fall of 1829, I had a slight cough, and a pain in the breast, accompanied with profuse night sweats—my friends became apprehensive that it if not checked, it might terminate in consumption, and recommended the use of "*Hadlock's Vegetable Powder*,"—after using it two weeks, I experienced a decided change, in another week all the symptoms disappeared, I was restored to good health, and have enjoyed it ever since.

J. W. COCHRAN.

SPANISH VEGETABLE EMBROCATION,

For the cure of Rheumatism, Hip Sciatica, Lumbago, pains occasioned by fractured bones, for strength to weak joints, removing local pains, and curing sores where the skin is not broken.

This remedy is offered with confidence, by the proprietor, having himself experienced its salutary effects in a severe case of Chronic Rheumatism. It has proved a sovereign cure, in which the most popular remedies of the day have failed. The fortunate are invited to try for themselves, and will soon be satisfied, that in easing pains in the joints, reducing swelling, and strengthening the nerve, it has no superior.

JAMES HADLOCK.

The proprietor has been favored with the following certificate from James Seawell, Esq. Magistrate of Police.

The Undersigned, having examined Mrs. Ann Jones, and several others who had been greatly afflicted with confirmed Rheumatic affection, and who have been severally relieved by the application of Hadlock's Spanish Vegetable Embroca tion, and their uniform testimony of its efficacy, induces me that the medicine may be safely recommended to the afflicted, and is every way worthy of public notice.

J. SEAWELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 2, 1833.

It gives me much pleasure to testify to the great relief I have experienced by the use of Hadlock's Spanish Vegetable Embrocation," in a severe case of Sciatica or Rheumatism. On the 27th day of the last Month, I was seized with a violent pain in my right hip, which continued to increase. On the 30th, it became so distressingly painful, that during that day, I was closely confined to my room, not being able to turn myself without assistance. At this period, I commenced the use of the "Embrocation,"—soon after which, the pain began to abate. On the the 10th day of this month, I had used two Bottles of the medicine, I became entirely pain and quite well. I, therefore, confidently recommend its use to all similarly afflicted.

ROBERT COCHRAN, Sen'r.

Fayetteville, 22nd January, 1834.

The above Medicines are for sale by Thomas Cochran, (Agent for the Proprietor,) on the North East Corner of Market Square.

Fayetteville, June 17, 1834. 89 2w.

Coffee.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta, 100 bags prime COFFEE, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9. 88tf.

HALL & JOHNSON

OFFER FOR SALE,

50 Hhds. N. Orleans,
12 ditto St. Croix, } SUGARS.
10 ditto Porto Rico,
40 ditto Molasses, (good retailing,)
50 bags Rio Coffee,
20 tons Swedes, English, } IRON,
Hoop, Rod and Sheet
20 hhds. Crockery, assorted,
14,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
100 sides good soal Leather.

May 17, 1834. 89tf.

Notice.

THE Firm of WILLISTON & DEMING is dissolved by limitation. The junior Partner is authorized to receive all debts due the Firm, and grant discharges.

WM. H. WILLISTON,
GURDON DEMING.

All persons holding claims belonging to me, and all persons owing me, are requested to pay the same to Gurdon Deming, Esq.

WM. H. WILLISTON.

Fayetteville, June 10, 1834. 89 3w

MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.

Just received by John Walker Steam Boat,

79 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 bags Cuba COFFEE,
25 ditto high scented Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
For sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

June 16, 1834. 89 *tf.*

Flour, Pork, Fish, &c.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 bbls. Baltimore Howard St. FLOUR,
50 do. PORK,
10 do. Susquehanna SHAD,
20 do. No. 1 HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 ditto,
30 boxes manufactured TOBACCO, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9, 1834. 88tf

For Sale,

A NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age. Apply at this Office.

June 2. 87tf.

Corn, Corn, Corn.

JUST received, 1000 bushels CORN, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9, 1834. 88tf.

35 Boxes Fayetteville mould CANDLES,
6 hhds. cheap SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime ditto,
7 bags cheap COFFEE, for sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.

June 7, 1834. 88tf.

Barouche and Harness

FOR SALE.

A Second hand *BAROUCHE and HARNESS* for one horse, for sale low. Apply to
WM C. COOK.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1834 88 3w.

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Pilgrims of the Rhine; Downing's Letter's, 6th Edition; Downing's Life of Jackson; Eaton's do; Child at Home, by Abbott; Corner Stone, by do.; Taylor's Life of Cowper; Wolfe Tone's Cavalry Tactics; Abercrombie on Intellectual Powers; Nos 31 and 32 of Scott's Works; Flora's Dictionary, (splendid;) Girl's Own Book; Edwards on Redemption; Mason's Farrier; Lincoln's Botany; Cruden's Concordance; Buck's Dictionary; Baxter's Call; Zion Songster; American Chesterfield; Josephus; Letter Writers; Methodist Harmonist; Eberle's Practice; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; Græca Majora; Anthon's Sallust; Patterson's Caesar; Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas; Speller and Definer; Murray's Key; &c. Also a small lot of New Piano Music. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 9, 1834.

COTTON GINS.

PERSONS disposed to purchase Cotton GINS, can be supplied, of my manufacture, by applying to Hall & Johnson of Fayetteville, at the same reduced prices of last year. A credit of six months is given, or a discount of 12½ per cent. per annum for cash. I also offer my PLANTATION for sale on accommodating terms. It contains 2000 acres, of which 300 are cleared and under good fence, a Grist Mill, 2 Cotton Gins, new Press, Store Houses, Dwelling Houses, and Barns in good order. It is an excellent stand for a Store, and is now a Stage Stand on the Charleston Line. Persons desiring an active life would be well suited in this place. I will exchange it for Town Property, Slaves, or Western Lands.

JNO W. POWELL.

Leesville, Robeson County, N C. } 88 3m.
June 1834 }

The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Star, and People's Press, Wilmington, will please give the above advertisement insertion in their papers for three months, and forward their bills to this office for collection.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, at June Term, 1834, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, having received Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jane Smith, dec., requests all those having claims against the said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *Adm'r.*

June, 1834. 88 3w.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF JACKSON, by Major Jack Downing; Helen, a novel, by Miss Edgeworth; Traits and Traditions; Perils of Pearl Street; Frank Orby, Trevelyan; Mental Developments; Breckenridge's Recollections; Speeches of Chatham; Burke, &c. Newton on the Prophecies; Smith's key to Revelations; Life of Clay; Foster's Crown Law; Zion Songster; Key to Emerson's Arithmetic; Nos. 29 and 30, Scott's Works; Goodrich's Greek Lessons; Gould's Latin Grammar; Mitchel's Traveller's Guide; Webster's old Spelling Book; White and Blue laid Letter Paper; Memorandum books; Gunter's Scales. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

April 28.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

1st Class—High and Low System.

TO BE DRAWN AT SALISBURY,
On the 10th day of July.

STEVENSON & POINTS.

CAPITAL $3,000!

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	$3,000	is	$3,000
5	" of	1,000	is	5,000
4	" of	500	is	2,000
5	" of	300	is	1,500
10	" of	200	is	2,000
50	" of	100	is	5,000
60	" of	50	is	3,000
100	" of	20	is	2,000
250	" of	10	is	2,500
20,000	" of	4 70	is	94,000

20,485 Prizes, amounting to $120,000

☞*MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS!*

Whole Tickets.....$4
Halves..... 2
Quarters..... 1

Mode of Drawing:

This Scheme, founded on the High and Low System, has 40,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 40,000, inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 40,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of $4 70 in another; they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. From 1 to 20,000, inclusive, are low; and from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, are high. The prizes of $4 70 to be awarded to the high or low division, will be determined by that which may draw the capital prize of $3,000. The prizes of $4 70 will be payable in tickets in the next scheme—all other prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing. All prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per centum.

☞Tickets, Shares, and Packages, to be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Office of
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
AGENTS, FAYETTEVILLE.

All orders from a distance, (post paid) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to
THOS. SANDFORD & CO,
Fayetteville, N. C.

May 17, 1834. 87-td.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber intending to devote his whole time to the Auction and Commission Business, will dispose of his Stock of

SHOES, HATS, &c.,

At low prices. Country Merchants will find great bargains by calling early.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, May 26, 1834. 86tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

FEVER AND AGUE

Cured in every instance by the use of the Genuine

"Rowand's Tonic Mixture,"

TO WHICH ALREADY MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND PERSONS ARE READY AND ANXIOUS TO TESTIFY.

IN consequence of the attempts which are always made by knaves and impostors to palm off spurious imitations and counterfeits, as soon as the public have determined upon the value and excellence of a medicine; and, in order to secure those who wish to avail themselves of the acknowledged efficacy of Rowand s Tonic Mixture, as a thorough cure for *Fever and Ague*, or Bilious Intermittent Fever, against such impositions, the proprietor has concluded upon the necessity of confining the sale of the mixture, to as few established agents, in the different sections of the country, as are just sufficient to supply the regular demands. Therefore, he has the pleasure to announce to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the other parts of the country adjacent thereto, that Mr. E. J. HALE has been appointed sole agent for the above place—who will hereafter have on hand a constant supply of said mixture.

Signed JOHN R. ROWAND, *Proprietor.*

☞The above Medicine, price $1 per bottle, and $9 per dozen, together with the ANTI COSTIVE PILLS, price 25 cents per box, for sale by E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 21, 1834.

NEW BOOKS.

A fresh supply of Crockett's Life, written by himself; Helen; Dick's Future State, Pulpit Assistant; Chitty on Bills; Adams's Arithmetic; &c.

Medical Books.—Abercrombie on the Brain; Do on the Stomach; Dewees' Practice; Do. on Children; Do. on Females; Horner's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver, Do. on Climate; U. S. Pharmacopeia; Smith on Fevers; Travers on Irritation; Do. on the Eye; Tweedie on Fevers; Tate on Hysteria; Teale on Neuralgic Diseases; McCullock on Fevers; Bichat's Special Anatomy; Parr's Medical Dictionary; Bell on Arteries; Bell on Nerves, &c. &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

May 20, 1834.

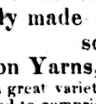
CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by the subscriber to Asa H. Coe, for the sum of Twenty Dollars, dated the 23d day of April last, and payable twelve months after date. As I have not received value for the said Note, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law. JOS. WOOD.

Robeson County, N. C. May 12, 1834.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.



SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THE medicinal virtues of which have been tested by the reclaimed health of hundreds who have visited them, will be opened for the reception of Company on the 10th of June. Terms for Board, &c. as usual, viz:—Grown persons, $1 per day. Children and Servants, half price. Horses 75 cents per day.—A reasonable deduction will be made for families by the month.

ANN JOHNSON.

Shocco Springs, Warren Co. May 24, 1834.

N. B. There will be a BALL at the Springs on the 9th of July next. Great pains have been taken to procure Music for the occasion, and it will be such as is rarely heard in this section of country.

(87-5t.) A. J.

☞The Star, Fayetteville Observer, Newbern Spectator, Tarboro' Free Press, Elizabeth City Star, Petersburg Intelligencer and Norfolk Beacon will insert the above weekly, for five weeks, and forward their accounts for payment.

A. J.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring supplies of FANCY and STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Together with a general and extensive assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Trace Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Patent, Corn, Grass, German and Bramble Scythe Blades,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Ready made Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

With a great variety of other articles, which will be found to comprise a very extensive assortment of every article usually required for the Country Trade; which they offer at *WHOLESALE* exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1834.

ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS give notice that the ICE HOUSE will be open to deliver Ice every morning, (Sundays excepted) from 5 to 7 o'clock, or till breakfast hour, and also on Saturday evening from 6 till 7 o'clock, *and at no other time* They have fixed upon the following Prices for the present:

Daily Subscribers, from 2 to 23 lbs.	3 cts per lb	
Transient Customers, " 2 to 35 "	4 "	"
Wholesale, " 25 to 500	3 "	"
Do. 500 lb. and upwards	2 "	"

BARRY & BRYANT.

Wilmington, May 14. 85tf.

A Cook wanted,

TO purchase or hire. Apply at this Office.

January 6, 1834.

To Hire by the month,

A SMART active GIRL, accustomed to housework, and another a good size for a nurse or waiter, also a smart BOY, all of good character.—Apply at this office.

June 2. 1834 87tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

CONGRESS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE MAJORITY.

MR. EWING MADE THE FOLLOWING REPORT:

The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, in obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the 29th of March, A. D. 1834, proceeded to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, and having made progress in their investigation, now report—

That your Committee, at an early day, after they were invested with authority so to do, called for a statement of the available claims due from postmasters and others to the department, and of the funds on hand, and also the amount of its debts. In answer to this inquiry, we were informed that it would be the work of several months, with all the disposable force of the department, to prepare the statement; the shortest time named as possible, extending much beyond the probable adjournment of Congress. Statements, therefore, said to be accurate, were obtained wherever it was practicable; and, when such were not to be had, your committee received conjectural estimates, sworn to by the heads of the appropriate bureaux.

By those, it appears that the department is largely insolvent, and that since some time in the year 1832, the Postmaster General has, without warrant of law, borrowed from the banks large sums of money on interest for the purpose of sustaining it.—The interest account, exhibited herewith, shows that some of those loans were made during the last session of Congress, and within a short time after the date of the annual report of the Postmaster General, which states that there is an available surplus fund on hand of $202,811 40, and which contains no intimation of any probable deficit present or future. It is also worthy of remark, that his last annual report is wholly silent on the subject of these loans. But the Postmaster General has, since the commencement of this investigation, represented to your committee that aid from the Treasury is necessary to enable him to carry on the operations of the department, and he has stated that $450,000 is the smallest sum that will serve that purpose.

The sums borrowed and overdrawn on banks to the 11th April, 1834, and then existing as a debt against the department, are stated by the officers to be - - - - - $488,600

And they state the amount due to contractors on the 1st April, 1834, at 635,000

Making the aggregate of its debts $1,123,600

They also state that there was on the 11th April, 1834, a balance of deposites in banks in favor of the department of - - $37,000 95¾

Of this there was deposited in banks which have failed - - 5,455 07

Leaving to the credit account, funds in bank, April 11th, 1834, available, - - - - $31,545 88¾

They also reported, as a *conjectural estimate*, that there was due from postmasters for postages accruing prior to January 1st, 1834, $300,000

The books from which this estimate was drawn have been examined by the committee, and the result of that examination leaves no doubt that the amount of this credit is greatly exaggerated.

It appears that the receipts of the department for the last quarter of the year 1833, according to the best estimate that can be formed, (the books and accounts not having been made up as they should have been,) amounted to - $466,449

That there was deposited by several postmasters in banks, during said quarter, for the use of the department - - - - - 332,904

Leaving an apparent balance outstanding in the hands of postmasters, of - - - - $134,545

But it is understood that considerable sums were received from postmasters, exclusive of the deposites in banks, which is estimated to reduce the amount in their hands for receipts, during the last quarter of 1833, to $83,725. Which sum, resulting from the several data to which we have access, is fixed upon as the nearest approximation to the truth, attainable within the limited time, which it was in our power to devote to this part of the investigation. We believe, however, that any person acquainted with the books, and the course of business of the department, and whose attention was exclusively devoted to the subject, could, in a little time, estimate the amount of debts due to the department with a very near approach to accuracy; and that the officers of the department can, at any time within a few days, make an abstract statement of its fiscal concerns at the termination of any quarter, sufficiently accurate for the ordinary purposes of general information or legislation.

The officers of the department, also, estimated the amount due from postmasters for postages, accruing within the 1st quarter of the year 1834, at $500,000

Your committee examined, as far as practicable, the data upon which this estimate was made, and they have reason to believe that this sum is also much above the true amount.

It is estimated by the chief clerk of the department, that the nett receipts for postages in the first quarter of 1834, will amount to $250,000

Your committee have ascertained that there was deposited in banks for the use of the department within that quarter, and prior to the 1st day of April, $314,704

Which will leave, of the receipts of that quarter, in the hands of postmasters, on that day, $205,704

A considerable portion of this sum, probably, was received by the department in drafts on postmasters, but to what amount your committee have no means of ascertaining. They therefore take the above sum as the amount due for that quarter on the 1st of April, 1834.

This estimate of the sums due and outstanding, will still appear large, if we compare it with the amount of similar claims under a former administration; at a time, too, when the department was not involved in debt, and had no particular reasons to press its collections with peculiar urgency. It appears by the first report of the present Postmaster General, made on the 24th of November, 1829, that, on the 1st day of July of that year, the whole amount due and outstanding, in the hands of postmasters and others, was $84,400 21; and we can see no good reason why the amount of balances should have been suffered to rise to $289,429, much less to the enormous sum of $800,000, as is estimated by the chief clerk, especially at a time when the department is insolvent, and borrowing from banks, and overdrawing its deposites daily, and even descending to ask the credit of individuals to sustain it in its most necessary functions.

But, admitting the sum estimated by your committee to be due from postmasters, the credits of the department will stand thus:

Amount of available debts for postages accruing within the 1st day of Jan. 1834,	$83,725
Do. do. for postages accruing in the quarter ending the 1st day of April, 1834,	205,704
Funds deposited in solvent banks,	31,546
Making the aggregate of credits considered available,	$320,975

The amount of debts due on that day, as stated by the officers of the department, was $1,123,600

Balance against the department on final settlement of all its accounts, would be $803,625

The above estimate due *by* the department, is taken entirely upon the credit of the officers of the bureaux to which the superintendence of those accounts properly belong. They profess to have given them with all practicable accuracy, and your committee, having no particular reason to doubt their correctness, have not gone into an investigation with a view to test them.

With respect to the credit and outstanding of claims of the department, your committee could not place the same reliance on the general estimate presented them. The amount was much larger than they had reason to suppose correct from their knowledge of the general course of business in the department; and their investigation has satisfied them that the error was even larger than they at first anticipated, amounting, as has been already shown to upwards of $500,000.

Your Committee have also made, and here present an estimate of the revenue and expenditures of the department for the last quarter of the year 1833, by which it will be seen that, without some real and substantial reform in the management of its concerns, there is little prospect that it will extricate itself from the present embarrassments.

It appears, as stated above, that the receipts for postages in that quarter amounted to $467,449

The transportation for the same quarter amounted to $522,714

Incidental expenses to 27,935

Total expenditure, $550,109

Excess of expenditure over the revenue $ 82,660

Which continuing in the same ratio throughout the year, would leave an annual deficit of $340,640

An opinion was expressed by the immediate predecessor of the present Postmaster General, in his report of November 13, 1827, that the department, by a vigilant administration of its affairs, would be able to supply all the wants of the community, and in a few years to pay into the treasury an annual sum of $500,000. This estimate seems to have been grounded upon the rapid increase of the receipts for postages, the improvement of roads and means of conveyance, and the great and increasing number of passengers in the stages, which add to the profits of the contractor, and thereby lessen the cost of transportation of the mail. And your committee entertain no doubt that, had its affairs been conducted prudently, with a view to the public interest, the anticipation would at this time have been realized; unless, indeed, it should have been thought expedient to reduce the postages, and thus relieve the community of a part of its present burden in the transaction of business, and the general diffusion of knowledge.

In order to present this subject more distinctly to the Senate, your committee have taken, and here present, a comparative view of the revenue and expenditures of the department for the four years first preceding, and the four years next following the time at which it was placed under the superintendence of the present Postmaster General.

They find that, on the 1st July, 1825, there was a surplus fund of $283,089 00

That on the 1st July, 1829, the surplus fund was, according to the statement of the former Postmaster General, 289,140 17

But according to the statement of the present Postmaster General, it was reduced to 520,489

Which, for the purpose of the present estimate merely, your committee assume to be correct. And on this supposition, the available funds of the department were diminished in four years 52,600 00

The receipts for postages during that four years, was 6,167,519 00

And the expenditures for the four years 6,920,119 00

The amount of funds sunk by the department since it came under the superintendence of the present Postmaster General, beyond the amount of its receipts, is

1st. The sum on hand, according to his statement on the 1st of July, 1829, $230,489

Amount of debts on the 1st of April, 1834, over and above its available funds, 803,625

Aggregate, $1,034,114

Four-fifths of that sum supposed to have been expended in the four first years of the present Postmaster General $827,271

And the aggregate revenues of the department for those four years, was $8,731,039

Making the aggregate expenditures for the last named four years $9,558,309

Excess of expenditures over the preceding four years, $3,338,184

Within that time some new mail routes were established, and some improvements were made in previously existing routes, but all these bear a very small proportion to the increase of expenditures. Possessing, therefore, as this department has done, those increased elements of prosperity and means of usefulness, it appeared obvious to your committee that there must have been some mismanagement of its affairs, and a lavish expenditure of its funds, to reduce it in so short a time to its present insolvent condition, and to render necessary the appropriation of so large a sum as four hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the treasury to enable the Postmaster General to redeem its credit, and carry on its essential operations.

And before determining whether they should recommend such appropriation, your committee thought it their duty to ascertain, as far as practicable, the accuracy of the several official statements which were made to them, as well as those which have from time to time been transmitted to Congress touching the condition of the department; also, that they should investigate the cause of the sudden insolvency of this important department of the Government, which has heretofore sustained itself from its own resources, which in former years, actually contributed $1,103,063 to the general revenues of the country, and which was but a few years since in a most flourishing and prosperous condition.

The prosecution of that inquiry was attended with much difficulty and embarrassment.

The annual reports of all contracts entered into by the department within the preceding year,* have, in two instances, been wholly omitted by the present Postmaster General, and, in a third, the report came in too late to be referred to by your committee, and to aid them in their investigation. No answer has yet been given by the Secretary of the Treasury to a resolution of the Senate adopted on the 11th day of March last, on motion of one of your committee, which calls for copies of the duplicates of contracts, bids, and extra allowances which the law requires† should be filed in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury. The duplicates of contracts and bids are said to have been consumed in the Treasury building; and it was also communicated to us by the officer employed to answer the call,‡ that no statement of extra allowances had been filed there by the present Postmaster General. And the report of the Postmaster General, which accompanied the President's message at the opening of the present Congress, apprizes us that his prior reports as to the liabilities and resources of the department are erroneous. Thus the checks, few and ineffectual as they are, which the law imposes upon the transactions of the department, having been in a great measure disregarded, or rendered abortive, and no certain means being left us to determine the accuracy of the statements and reports issuing from it, except by causing calculations to be made in all cases where there were data to found them, and by comparing those reports with themselves, and with each other, your committee adopted this course, and thus they believe have been able to arrive at a conclusion very nearly correct, as to the general value of those reports and statements.

In order to account for the increase of expense in the transportation of the mail, the Postmaster General has, in his several annual reports, presented us an enormous increase also of mail transportation. In his report accompanying the President's message of December, 1832, he states that the annual transportation of the mail on the 1st of July, 1829, was 13,700,000 miles; and in that accompanying the President's message at the commencement of the present session of Congress, he states, that on the 1st day of July, 1833, it was 26,854,485 miles, making an increase of transportation from the 1st of July, 1829, to the 1st July 1834, of 13,154,485 miles.

From the knowledge which your committee possessed of the general situation and business of the department at those periods, it appeared to them that the statement carried the stamp of improbability upon its very face. They therefore, for the purpose of ascertaining as nearly as possible the

*Law of 1808, v. 2, p. 1092.

†1825, vol. 3, p. 1088, s. 10. ‡See 43.

state of the matter, called on the officers of the department for the particular data on which they had founded their estimates, and asked also for the original papers showing the calculations; but they were told that those papers were all destroyed.—Your committee having subpœnaed Doctor Thomas Bradley to attend before them, and give evidence, placed in his hands the advertisements for mail contracts, and the book containing the statement of extra allowances, and gave directions that he should be furnished with all such information from the department as would enable him to make a full and fair estimate; and they instructed him to make out and report to them, under oath, a true statement of the amount of transportation, in miles, at the periods above mentioned. After he had proceeded very far with his estimates, and was nearly ready to make his report, your committee was informed through their chairman, that the calculations from which the report of transportation for 1832, was made out had been found, and that a copy could be furnished. It was accordingly done, but came too late for your committee to compare it with the actual routes, and with the advertisements and books of the department. And it contains nothing in itself to enable us to determine on its correctness. It stands, therefore, on precisely the same ground with that of the annual reports above mentioned, and requires the same evidence to sustain it.

The report of Doctor Bradley, in whose diligence, integrity, and knowledge of the subject, we have the fullest reliance, is hereto attached, verified by his oath. It shows that the transportation of the mail on the 1st of July, 1829, just after the department came under the superintendence of the present Postmaster General, was 15,209,039 miles, being 1,509,039 miles more than it is stated in the annual report above referred to; and that the transportation on the 1st of July, 1833, was 21,156,834, instead of 26,854,485, being 5,697,651 miles less than the Postmaster General has reported it.

Thus, by underrating the amount of transportation at the time he came into office, and exaggerating it since that time, the Postmaster General has fallen into an error, as to the amount which he has increased the transportation of the mail, of no less than 7,206,690 miles.

Your committee not having performed personally the labor of this part of the examination cannot vouch for the accuracy of the above estimates, but they believe them to be nearly correct; and if they err, that the error will be found to be approaching too near, rather than in departing too widely, from the statements in the official reports of the department.

The annual expense of transporting the mail under existing contracts, with all improvements, was, by the report of the Postmaster General of the 30th Nov. 1833, set down at $2,033,289 42

The Blue Book of September, 1832, gives the aggregate of all mail contracts and extra allowance at 1,992,920 14

Making a difference of expenditure not accounted for, of $40,396 28

This difference is wholly unexplained. No answer has yet been given to a call made by the Senate on the 11th day of March last, on a resolution offered by one of your committee, for a statement of the sums paid for transportation and extra allowances, if any, omitted in the Blue Book, which would have enabled them to present an explanation of the discrepancy; and we can perceive of no mode of accounting for it, consistent with the correct administration of the department, and a careful and accurate examination of the papers which issue from it, and under its official authority.

Your committee has also caused to be selected from the report, (of extra allowances,) made by the Postmaster General to the Senate on the 5th day of March last, all that have been there set down as subsisting allowances since the 29th day of June, 1833, which ought to include all that are embraced in the Blue Book.

Their aggregate by that report amounts to	$351,573 30
Their aggregate by the Blue Book is	377,947 66
Making a difference of	26,374 36

Thus the Blue Book gives an aggregate less than the annual report of $40,369 02½

The report of March 3, 1834, less than the Blue Book 26,374 36

Error between the annual report, and the report of March third, 1834, $66,743 66½

The Postmaster General, in his annual report accompanying the President's message of December 1st, 1832, states a surplus of available funds, after defraying all the expenses of the department down to the 1st of July, 1832, at $202,811 40

In this report of November 30, 1833, he says, that instead of having had on hand that amount of available funds, the department was at that time really indebted beyond the whole amount of its resources, including its credits, - - - 2,844 40

Showing an admitted error in that report, of - - - - - $205,655 80

In descending to the items, and comparing one by one the contracts, as set forth and certified in one report of the Postmaster General, with the same contracts as set forth in another of his reports, are discrepencies still more remarkable.—Your committee have set forth a few of these instances by way of example.

The Postmaster General, in his report of the 18th of April, 1812, (Doc. 212, p. 12,) states that Stockton and Neill had contracted to carry the mail on routes Nos. 1,201, 1,202, 1,309, and 1,400; that is to say, from Cumberland to Wheeling, Washington to Frederick, and from Frederick to Winchester, at $7,000 per annum.

By the advertisements, these routes were to go into operation on the 1st of January, 1832.

In his report to the Senate, of the 3d of March, 1834, [Doc. 138, p. 204.] he states the same contract at $15,950 per annum, exclusive of enormous extra allowances, which, as they do not relate to the branch of the subject now under consideration, we pass by for the present. The difference between the report of this contract in April, 1832, and March, 1834, is $8950 per annum, amounting, in the four years, the duration of the contract, to $35,000.

In his report of April 18, 1832, [Doc. 212. p. 17.] he states that R. C. Stockton and Wm. Neill are contractors to carry the mail on routes Nos. 1,501 and others, including a large number of routes, principally in Ohio, at an annual compensoin of $30,000

In his report of March 3, 1834, [Doc. 138, p. 210.] he states that Wm. Neill & Co. are contrators on the same routes at an annual compensation of 50,410

Making a difference in favor of the contractor, per annum, of 20,410

During the contract, of 81,640

In his report of April 18, 1832, [Doc. 212, p. 4. [he states that Reeside & Slaymaker, are contractors for carrying the mail from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh at an annual compensation of 7,000

From Pittsburgh to Washington, 1,250

Making in the aggregate 8,250

In his report of March 3, 1834, [Doc. 138, p. 199.] he states the contract as from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, from Pittsburgh to Washington, and *from Washington to Wheeling*, at an annual compensation of 27,070

Making a difference per annum of 19,750

And in four years, of 79,000

The line from Washington to Wheeling is included in the contract of Stockton and Neill, in the report of April, 1832. [Doc. 138, p. 204.] It is not mentioned as a part of the contract of Reeside and Slaymaker.

In his report [Doc. 212, p. 2.] of the 18th of April, 1832, the Postmaster General states that James Reeside is the contractor for carrying the mail from Philadelphia to New York daily, at an annual compensation of $6,000

In his report [Doc. 138, page 186] of March 3, 1834, he states the same contract as twice a day, and the compensation per annum at 20,500

Making a difference per annum of 14,500

And in four years of $58,000

These are but a few out of a numerous class of cases, many of which will be set out at large in a subsequent part of this report. From them your committee has been constrained to draw conclusions most unfavorable to the general accuracy of the department, and though all, or nearly all of the cases which follow have been differently represented in different reports of the department, they are not selected with a special view to that circumstance. We detail them because they form parts of transactions with individuals, some, it is true, of small importance, and others of great magnitude, but altogether, involving almost every conceivable variety of abuse; some of them in direct violation of law, and some subversive of the common principles of justice and fair dealing between man and man.

The first case examined by your committee was a contract with Gen. George House, of Gallipolis, in the State of Ohio, and the following is the transaction somewhat in detail as it appeared in evidence:

At the lettings [Doc. 117, p. 5,] in October, 1830, route No. 1975, from Colesmouth to Gallipolis, was taken by John Black at the yearly compensation of $394, commencing on the 1st of January, 1831, and ending the 31st December, 1834.

On the files of the department is a letter from House to the Postmaster General, dated at Washington, January 28th, 1831, in which he proposes to carry the mail three times a week in a steamboat from Charleston, Kenhawa, to Gallipolis, at $30 per mile, per annum, to commence as soon as his boat should be ready in the spring; and he adds, that his proposition is made in pursuance of a request or directions of the department made to Judge Hayward in December (then) last. The estimated distance sixty-four miles, equal to $1,950 a year.

In a communication from O. B. Brown to the Postmaster General, dated the 11th of February, 1831, he states the offer of George House at $1000, for carrying the mail twice a week in a steamboat on the same route, and that the steamboat will be ready "say the 1st of April;" he suggests that the *contract with Black may be suspended*, and asks "shall it be done?" The Postmaster General endorses on the paper "let it be done;" and thereupon Black received orders to discontinue his route from the 1st of April, 1831. No contract appears to have been executed by House, and Black continued to carry the mail on horseback as his *sub-contractor*. The effect of the whole transaction was to shift the contract out of the hands of Black, and place it in the hands of House, who is well known as an active and influential political partisan. A letter written by House to the Postmaster General on the 2d of August, 1831, states that he had not yet got his steamboat prepared, and does not know when he shall; and it seems that he never did, for the mail is still carried on horseback on that route.

At the letting of contracts in October, 1831, route No. 1,588, from Chillicothe to Gallipolis, was bid off by A. L. Ross, at $1,100 per annum, the mail to be carried three times a week in four horse post coaches. His bid was accepted, and in the report [Doc. 212, p. 20,] of the 18th of April, 1832, he appears as the contractor.

On the 7th day of October, 1831, a letter was written by O. B. Brown to Ross, informing him that the acceptance of his bid was suspended, and that the department wished him to give it up, as it was important that the stage line from Chillicothe to Gallipolis, should be connected with the steamboat line from Gallipolis to Charleston: Ross reluctantly yielded to the requisition, and the mail upon that route was carried by House, for some time, but without *any contract* and without any *written and accepted offer*. There was exhibited to your committee a letter from House to O. B. Brown, without date or post mark, in which he says he has carried the mail from Chillicothe to Gallipolis, and from Gallipolis to Colesmouth, *since the 1st of January 1832, without any contract;* and in this letter was enveloped and filed, a paper, also without date, containing a proposition by General House to carry the mail three times a week in four-horse post coaches from Chillicothe to Gallipolis, and three times a week from Gallipolis to Colesmouth, on horseback, for the yearly compensation of $2,600. On the back of this paper is endorsed in the handwriting of the Postmaster General "allowed to take place from the 1st of January, 1832;" all these papers, and the filling and entries upon them, are without date, and the officers of the department can give no account of the time of their execution. Some accidental writing in pencil on one of the papers does, however, lead to the conclusion that they are all of very recent origin, and the contract which was at last executed pursuant to this proposition, appears by the jurat to have been executed on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1833.

Thus there were two contracts transferred from their legal owners, against whom there was no complaint, to Gen. George House, at a clear loss to the department of $1,206 a year, amounting in the four years to $4,824, which sum is in effect, a gift to that individual, made in violation of law, and under a succession of pretences, which had no foundation in fact.

By the act of the 15th day of June, 1832, a mail route was established from Chicago to Green Bay, in the Territory of Michigan; but in the proposals published by the department on the 24th of July following, this route is not included, and no notice whatever was published by order of the department for proposals on that route. O. B. Brown, an officer in the department who made out the list of proposals, being sworn, stated it as his belief, that the omission happened in consequence of the law establishing the post routes not having been published at the time he made out the advertisement, and that he took it from a copy of the bill which afterwards underwent alterations. It appears, that the law was approved on the 15th day of June, 1832; the advertisement was signed by the Postmaster General on the 24th of July following; and it further appears, that this route was upon the bill as it was first introduced into the House, and was never struck out or underwent the slightest alteration during its progress.

John T. Temple *then a clerk in the department*, made out a bid in the name of Asahel Savery, of Michigan, by which he offered to transport the mail on horseback on that route once in two weeks, for $3,000, or once a week, for $3,500 a year, which was accepted. There was afterwards a representation made by Asahel Savery, in the handwriting of *John T. Temple*, stating that the bid was too low, and that he would suffer very heavy loss by the contract. The distance is two hundred and fifty miles. The fair value of the service does not exceed $1,200 or $1,500.

The Postmaster General upon this representation, made an additional allowance of $1,000 a year, and the contract was accordingly executed by Savery and assigned to Temple.

In this manner Dr. Temple by means of his situation in the department, obtained a contract giving him $4,500, for carrying the mail 250 miles on horseback weekly, for which service, it is believed $1,500 would be a very large compensation; much more indeed than the state of things would justify. The route is an unimportant one, the nett amount of postage received upon it after leaving Chicago to its termination at Green Bay inclusive, falls short of the one-tenth part of the sum given to Temple on this contract, which aggregate sum equals it is believed the nett proceeds of postages received in the whole Territory of Michigan.

Prior to the lettings in October, 1831, Lindsay and Sharffen were contractors for carrying the mail from Hagerstown to McConnellsburg; and at those lettings, they again bid to carry the mail three times a week, in four horse post coaches at $300, or daily at $600 a year. James Reeside bid for the same at $40 or $90 improved. The bid of Reeside was accepted, and he is set down in the report of the Postmaster General of the 18th of April, 1832, as the contractor at $40 a year. In the report of extra allowances of the 3d of March, 1834, no extra allowance on this contract is noted, but in that part of the same report which gives a statement of the retrenchments ordered, this route is noted thus (in page 253) "1231, Hagerstown to McConnellsburg, James Reeside four weekly trips, reduced $700." Not understanding precisely how $700 could be deducted from $40, without first adding something to the lesser sum, a member of your committee, who happened to discover the discrepancy, gave to their clerk a written paper stating the difficulty and requesting an explanation, and asking also for a copy of some papers, which it was supposed would show the true nature of this and one other transaction. There was much delay and prevarication before any distinct answer was given to the inquiry, and then the Postmaster General declined answering it, because it was not signed by the chairman of the committee. This difficulty was removed. The chairman signed the paper, and some few days after, and after the arrival of James Reeside, the contractor, in the city, the Postmaster General sent in his answer on the 15th day of May, 1834, which accompanies this report.

In this he says, that after the contract was adjudged to Reeside on his bid of $40 or $99 improved, he was ordered to run daily, instead of tri-weekly, and the amount of compensation for increased service was left unsettled. The report goes on to state that Reeside represented to the Postmaster General that there had been two mistakes in his bid, that he had made it out in pencil marks, and his clerk had blundered in copying it. That the $40 was intended for $1400, and the $99 which occurred twice, was intended for $1999, and the Postmaster General adds that O. B. Brown reported to him at another time these sayings of Reeside, and stated *that there was no other bid on this route*. Mr. Reeside was therefore allowed to correct his bid, making it $1400 and $1900 instead of $40 and $99. The report proceeds to say that *Mr. Brown also was mistaken, that there were in fact several other bids*, and that as soon as this was made known to the Postmaster General, he promptly informed the contractor that his contract should be reduced to the amount at which it would have been fixed had he known the other bids at the time it was arranged. The time at which this discovery was made, and the notice given not being named in the report of the Postmaster General, your committee inquired of him on that subject, and he stated that it took place after he received the before mentioned informal inquiry from a member of the committee.

James Reeside is also contractor for carrying the mail from Baltimore to Chambersburg, 77 miles, daily, four horse post coaches, at 1,900 dollars a year, from the 1st of January, 1832. The schedule was so changed on the 29th December, 1834, as to lessen the time, and consequently, to increase the speed, but the difference was so slight as to be wholly unnoticed by a sub-contractor on a part of the route, who was examined by your committee; and on the 18th of April, 1832, long after the change of schedule, the contract is reported to congress (Doc. 212, p. 15) as subsisting at 1,900 dollars. In the report of the 3d of March, 1834, which professes to give all the extra allowances, there is none stated on this route, but in that part of that report which gives the curtailment of mail facilities, (Doc. 138. p. 253,) the "increased expedition" is reduced at 1,595 dollars yearly; and on examination of the books of the department, it appears that the contractor did in fact receive on that route 3,495 dollars yearly, instead of 1,900 dollars; to which sum, and no more, he was entitled by fair and legal contract.

The increased expedition was of importance to the contractor, to enable him to compete with other rapid lines in the transportation of passengers, but it does not appear to have been of any considerable value to the public, and had it been of importance, the increased compensation is much too great for the additional service rendered.

It is stated in the report of the 18th of April, 1832, (Doc. 212. p. 2,) that James Reeside is the contractor for the transportation of the mail on the route from Philadelphia to New York, in four horse post coaches, daily at an annual compensation of 6,000 dollars, for four years from the 1st day of January, 1832.

By the report of the 3d of March, 1834, the contract is stated at twice a day, and the annual compensation (Doc. 138, p. 168,) at $20,500. He was allowed (p. 187,) for extra services a yearly compensation of 5,125

Increasing the compensation on this route from 6,000, the legal contract, to 25,625

And an express mail was ordered to be run on the same route, at a yearly compensation of 3,150

Making the grand total yearly 28,775

In his report of the 18th of April, 1832, (Doc. 212, p. 131,) the Postmaster General states that James Clark is the contractor for carrying the mail from Bedford to Blair's Gap, and from Blair's Gap to Cumberland, once a week, on horseback, from the 1st of January 1832, to the 31st of December, 1835, at a yearly compensation of 275 dollars. In the report of the 3d of March, 1834, (Doc. 138, p. 198,) *James Reeside* is reported to be the contractor for carrying the mail on these routes, (Nos. 1512 and 1230,) from Cumberland to Blair's Gap, three times a week, in four horse post coaches, at an annual compensation of 4,500 00

And on the 25th of February, 1833, he was directed to run daily between Bedford and Blair's Gap, at an additional compensation of 2,911 78

Thus the legal contract of 275 dollars has arisen to 7,411 78

James Reeside and S. R. Slaymaker were contractors for carrying the mail from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, for a yearly compensation of 7,000

From Pittsburgh to Washington, Pa., 1,250

Aggregate, 8,250

As by the report of the 18th of April, 1832, (Doc. 212. p. 4 and 11.)

In the report of the 3rd of March, 1834, [Doc. 138, p. 199,] they are stated to be contractors for carrying the mail on the same routes, and, in addition thereto, from Washington to Wheeling, in Virginia, [which is also covered by the contract of Stockton and Neill,) at an annual compensation of 27,000

On the 15th of May, 1833, there was made on this route a yearly extra allowance from April 1, 1832, of 10,000

And there was ordered an express mail on the same route, to be run by *James Reeside*, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, at a yearly allowance of 3,150

Increasing the compensation on this route from $8,250, yearly, to 40,150

The above are but a few out of the many contracts held by James Reeside and others, his partners. The allowances in the above cases, beyond the amount of their open bids and fair and legal contracts, is 62,316 dollars and 78 cents a year; amounting, during the continuance of their contracts, to the enormous sum of 249,267 dollars and 12 cents, given to these contractors by the department, without advertising and without competition.

The amount of those allowances were somewhat reduced on the 1st of December last, in consequence of the insolvency of the department.

It will be noticed in these and many similar cases of favored contractors, that, where they are concerned, competition is absolutely put down, and the notice published pursuant to law, inviting competition and the public biddings, are but mere masks to cover their secret transactions. The route is not advertised as it is to be run, and before it is put into operation, some improvement, generally comporting with an alternative proposition in the bid, is ordered, and the original contract is merged and lost in the *improvement*. The compensation agreed to by the legal contract is, in some instances, so insignificant, that it is hardly worth adding in as an item in the aggregate allowance.

But it has not been thought necessary, in all cases, to preserve even the cover of increased services, as an excuse for these extra allowances.—The 10,000 dollars yearly allowed to Reeside & Slaymaker, on the route from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, is wholly without this apology. The allowance was for hardships incurred in the performance of a stipulated service, not for any thing done which their contract did not require of them. The whole hardship, too, as proved by the testimony of Reeside, was this. The mail was so heavy for three of their trips weekly, as to prevent their taking in *a full load of passengers* on those trips; by which it would seem that the department, after paying for the transportation of the mail on this route, something more than 30,000 dollars, was also held bound to pay the contractor extra for whatever expense and inconvenience the transportation of the mail might occasion him. Or rather, to give the transaction its true character, this ten thousand dollars a year was a *gift*, out of the funds of the department, to these contractors; and there are some further circumstances attending it, which, on the most careful inquiry by your committee, are not satisfactorily explained.

The evidence shows that Reeside & Slaymaker represent two companies, which share equally in the profit and loss on this line. The money accruing for transportation, is received by Reeside & Slaymaker, a moity each, and distributed by them to their respective companies. This extra allowance of ten thousand dollars was received by them on the 5th of May, 1833, and no part of it has yet been paid over by either of them to their partners, or entered upon any account book of the companies. Reeside, on his examination, stated, that they had kept this back to pay some old debts of the companies which they supposed had been provided for, but which were unexpectedly found to exceed the sum appropriated for their payment; but being specially interrogated, he stated, that this unexpected deficit did not exceed five thousand dollars in the whole, and that it was not discovered to exist until about three months after the first ten thousand dollars of this extra allowance was received by him and Slaymaker—the whole amount so received and so retained by them, on this account, appears to have been sixteen thousand, six hundred and sixty-six dollars, sixty-six and two third cents. The allowance of this money and its application are alike remarkable.—There were also certain pecuniary transactions of a private nature between these contractors and some of the officers of the department, which came under the notice of your committee, which, in their opinion, merit consideration.

Some time in the year 1832, O. B. Brown applied to Slaymaker for a small loan of money, ($300) which Slaymaker accordingly lent him, but took no note, and made no memorandum of the transaction, *which took place in the presence of no one but themselves*. At another time Mr. Brown asked Slaymaker if he could lend him three thousand dollars, at the usual rate of interest. This also was promised, and some time after, about the first of January, 1833, Mr. Brown renewed his request, and said he had made a purchase of the property of *Doctor Temple*, on the faith of the promised loan. The witness stated before the committee, that at that time he had not the required sum of money at command, but undertook to raise it, and accordingly did raise it by means of drafts.—These drafts were two in number, for fifteen hundred dollars each, drawn by Samuel R. Slaymaker on O. B. Brown, and endorsed by James Reeside, and payable at ninety days date. They were negotiated at the Western Bank in Philadelphia, and sent to the Patriotic Bank in Washington city, for collection. They were paid at maturity by the proceeds of a draft drawn by James Reeside, on O. B. Brown, for three thousand dollars, at ninety days. This draft was suffered to pass a day or two beyond its maturity, without payment, but on the 18th of July, it was paid out of the proceeds of a draft drawn by Samuel R. Slaymaker, on James Reeside, for two thousand dollars, and one thousand dollars in cash paid by Slaymaker, and O. B. Brown, at the same time, drew on Reeside for two thousand dollars, which drafts were sent to the Bank of Maryland for collection. It appears that neither Reeside nor Slaymaker made any charge or kept any memoranda of these transactions; that they have no note or acknowledgment of Brown, showing his liability to them, unless it be the drafts which were taken up, which Slaymaker says he *thinks he preserved*, but of which he does not profess to be certain. He nevertheless denies absolutely, that it was intended as a douceur or gratuity to Brown. Reeside states that Brown paid him one thousand dollars in part of this loan. But this transaction is the more remarkable when taken in connexion with another, testified to by Edwin Porter, which will be found in another part of this report. In that case, Brown was, shortly before, and shortly after this transaction, the lender of very large sums of money to Porter, on interest.

It appears that in the spring or summer of 1831, Mr. Barry applied to Reeside, in Philadelphia, to assist him in negotiating an acceptance for $1,000, to raise some money for his, (Mr. Barry's,) individual use. Instead of doing this, Reeside advanced him the $1000; and, he stated before the committee that Mr. Barry paid it by his acceptance at a short date, which he, (Reeside,) negotiated in the Schuylkill Bank. On inquiry of the cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, we find that no such acceptance was negotiated there. Your committee having collated the evidence touching these transactions, leave them without comment.

In some of the contracts above examined, and many others that passed under the notice of your committee, very heavy sums of money have been paid by the department, for the establishment of a *second*, and sometimes a *third*, daily line on the same route.

When the contracts for a regular daily mail have been advertised and let out pursuant to law, your committee can look upon these expenditures in no other light than that of enormous waste of the public funds. Take, for example, the case of the contract from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and from Pittsburg to Washington, brought up, as we have already shewn, from $8,250 to $40,150—while a single mail, each way, daily on that line, is all the public service, or the business of the country does require, or ever has required. Additional lines of stages there are convenient only for the transportation of passengers, and, when, ever the business of the country requires them-they spring up of themselves without the aid of Government. And these opposition lines, which are got up by individual enterprise, serve the interest of the travelling public, as well, and perhaps better, than the additional daily lines of coaches, all under the control of the same individuals, which, under the name of additional mails, are sustained by enormous bounties out of the public purse.

The monopoly set up by the establishment of these *additional* daily mails, and *express* mails, is of the most pernicious tendency. They enable the large mail contractors to put down and ruin any man who shall attempt to compete with them in the transportation of passengers; and, thus, for want of that wholesome competition which the natural course of things would otherwise create, are travellers delivered over to the mail contractors and their servants, as a kind of property, to be dealt with, and disposed of, for the time being, according to their good pleasure.

It is not the purpose of your committee, by these remarks, to arraign the conduct of any class of individuals. These men, like all others, pursue their own individual interest, and many of them labor occasionally for the comfort and accommodation of the public. It is our purpose to mark the general tendency of things, and few travellers can have failed to observe that the comfort and convenience of the passenger in the mail stage is promoted by the existence of an efficient opposition on the same route.

But besides the general effect of these second and third daily mails to put down opposition lines, an agreement, of which that is one of the avowed objects, entered into between two large companies of contractors, each running those additional lines, and each in the receipt of very large extra allowances, appears to have been made with the approbation of the department, and filed among its archives, to be safely kept and officially enforced. In one clause it binds the contracting parties, under a penalty, to transport no passengers for less than a stipulated price. It also binds them to use their efforts to put down an opposition line which appears to be established on one of their routes, and *not to receive any passengers who shall have been carried on any part of the route in an opposition coach*.

Your committee have caused a copy of this agreement to be appended to this report, and they unite in the opinion, that as an act, countenanced, encouraged, or sanctioned by the department, or any of its officers, it is, in the above mentioned particulars, an unjust invasion of private rights.

The express mails which have been noticed by your committee, are, as far as they can ascertain, nothing more nor less than another mail, or another line of coaches upon the same route—sent for no special purpose, or on any special emergency, probably applied for because it was found *profitable* to run a third line of coaches for the transportation of passengers, and granted because they were applied for. Your committee look upon the expenditure of money to establish these second and third daily lines, in no other light than that of a premium paid by the department to one line of passenger coaches, tending to give it the ascendancy over every other line. A striking case, in illustration of this view, occurs in the agreement above referred to. Stockton and Neill are the contractors on the line from Washington, Penn. to Wheeling. Reeside and others are contractors on the route from Philadelphia, by Pittsburg and Washington *to Wheeling*—thus running two lines from Washington to Wheeling upon the same route. By the agreement referred to, Reeside stipulated to run that route no oftener that each alternate day; in consideration of which, Stockton and Neil agree to carry his mail on each of the other alternate days, without compensation except at the option of Reeside. The transportation of the mail is treated as a mere incidental business, not with serious notice, in a contract about passengers and opposition lines.

R. C. Stockton and Wm. Neil contracted to carry the mail from Cumberland to Wheeling—from Washington, Penn. to Steubenville—from Baltimore to Cumberland—from Washington City to Frederick, and from Frederick to Winchester, from the 1st day of January, 1832, for four years, (See Report of April 18, 1832, Doc. 212, p. 12,) at the annual compensation of $7,000 00

But the contract was in fact executed, giving them a yearly compensation for the same line, with some variations, at $15,500 00

And for increased expedition, and increased number of trips, making two lines of stages daily, which was, as is believed, wholly unnecessary for the public service, they were allowed extra, the yearly sum of 22,962 00

Thus, upon a contract for $7,000, made pursuant to law, the department has, by means of hypothetical bids and extra allowances, transferred to the hands of these individuals the yearly sum of $38,462 00

R. C. Stockton and Wm. Neil were also contractors for carrying the mail on seventeen mail routes, stated in the report of April 18, 1832, (Doc. 212, page 17,) at the annual compensation of $30,000 00

The contracts however appear (Report of March 3, 1834, Doc. 138, p. 210, 211,) to have been modified and adjusted after the acceptance of the bids as to give them on the same routes the annual compensation of $50,410 00

And they were allowed for extras, including an allowance for tolls and ferriage, yearly, 18,596 00

Making an aggregate of 69,006 00

Being an advance upon their regular legal contracts of 39,506 00

The advance upon the other contracts above referred to is 31,462 00

Making the yearly advance allowed on the two contracts of 70,958 00

Which during the four years of their continuance, amount in the aggregate to 273,872

And this is given without advertising and without competition.

R. C. Stockton (April 18, 1832, Doc. 212, p. 8) is contractor for carrying the mail on routes Nos. 1105, 1111, 1219, 1371, 1372, 1387, 1391, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398—24 miles daily, 61 miles thrice a week, 98 miles daily, 38 miles daily, 70 miles daily, 54 miles, twice; 58 miles daily, 24 miles once, 15 miles once, 36 miles once, at $14,950 00

This contract has no schedule attached to it, and on its margin it has this memorandum—"All the improvements in this contract were ordered by the Postmaster General, from the beginning; he is therefore entitled to the stipulated sum of $20,150 per annum, additional.

It is also noted [Doc. 138, p. 151] on the contract and stated in the report of March 3, 1834, that the express mail from Baltimore to Lancaster *is discontinued*; but no mention is made in that report or elsewhere as your committee can discover that such express mail was ever established. The improvements for which this enormous sum of $21,150 was allowed, are not indicated in any report made to Congress. In the report of the 18th of April, 1803, the contract is set down at $14,950,

and nothing is any where said to the public creased service or increased compensation extra amount thus paid on this contract legal warrant or adequate consideration continuance four years, is $80,600 $3,150 a year paid for express mail on line.

In the above case it will be perceived contract is, in the aggregate, for routes; so interweaving and complicating action as to render it exceedingly difficult raval it and to find whether the bids routes were struck off are the most the department, and it is still more certain the reality of any alleged and their actual value if they exist. objection occurs in numerous cases ments are said to be made by expediting route, changing the schedule on another dering additional trips on a third; so that contract is in this manner rendered so to require the labor of several days to its elements and ascertain its true

[*To be concluded.*]

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, June

Latest from Europe.—By the Orpheus, arrived at this port on Saturday we have received our files of English papers to May the 16th. The foreign news contained in them is of trifling moment, and very interesting in its quality.

The Cotton Market continues to point mercantile expectation, and under the pressure of great arrivals. The continued large.

A great meeting was held in London the dissenters, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for an entire separation of Church and State.

Paris, it is stated, cannot be said to be tranquil.

Accident at Toulon.—In the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday, M. Eschassériaux begged leave to remind the Chamber of the unfortunate event which took place at Toulon the day of the King's fete, when an American frigate in that port fired a salute upon a French vessel called Le Scipion, and killed two of the crew. He was inclined to think that this misfortune must have been the result of mistake or accident. In proof of this, I shall read a letter written by the captain of the American frigate to the Maritime Prefect. It is as follows:—"It is with the profoundest regret, that on the arrival from Marseilles I learned the accident occasioned by the salute given my frigate in honor of the King's fete. It is impossible for me to express what I feel upon this occasion. To understand it, I beg of you to put yourself for a moment in my situation, and I beg of you to accept the most positive assurance I can give you of the profound grief of all the officers and crews of the American vessels who were at Toulon when this fatal accident happened. The letter then states, that the man who by negligence had caused the accident had been put under arrest, and should be brought before a court martial. *The captain terminates his* letter by entreating, *that as a testimony* of the regret felt for the accident, a sum of 5,000f., which had been subscribed by the officers and crews of both the American vessels, should be given to the families of the sufferers.

Extract of a letter of the 4th instant from Toulon:—"The Maritime Prefect went yesterday on board the American Frigate United States, accompanied by the Count de Labrettoniere, Major General of the Marine at Toulon. The master-gunner was in irons, and about to be tried by a court martial. The commander of the ship, it is said, sent 5000f. as relief for the families of the men killed and wounded by the unfortunable occurrence of the 1st, but the latter refused the money, saying that it was not fair to be settled between the two Governments. This morning a boat with American cans came to shore. The authorities were timely notice of their arrival, placed a picket of gendarmes on the quay, in order to prevent them from being assailed by the French sailors, who are in a state of desperation."

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, 16*th May*, (Friday morning.)

The sales of cotton, for the week ending this instant, amounted to 41,000 bales, of all sorts, (already reported.) Notwithstanding the arrivals were over 80,000 bales, the market was very good throughout the week, and previous prices were fully supported; for export there was a good demand, the sales being 1100 American, 600 Boweed, and 70 Brazil; and speculators purchased of the American. On Saturday, and thus far this week we have had an extensive business, with an advance in prices of fully ¼d. per lb. The sales for the five days are estimated at 30,000 bales, of which 4,000 American, and 4,000 Brazil, have been taken by speculators, and 1,000 by exporters. There has been more inquiry for Sea Island, and prices have advanced ½d. per lb. The arrivals and port of Cotton this week exceeds 23,000 bales.

From the Liverpool Standard, May 16.

COTTON MARKET—2 o'clock.

The imports this week are upwards of 33,000 bales, and the sales will not fall far short of 40,000 bales, our market closed at an advance of ¼d per lb. in American, and ½ to ¾d per lb. in Brazil. The demand has chiefly been from spinners, who have bought very freely; speculators have taken about 4000 bags. Importers of American cotton buyers very freely, and the lately arrived cotton is brought in the market as soon as landed. Long Staple Cotton is very scarce, which accounts for the advance in Brazil, and in Sea Island the advance this week is ½ to 1d per lb.

NEW YORK, JUNE 17.

LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.—The ship Gulnare, Lyon, from Liverpool, arrived this morning. Sailed on the 21st May. We have received no papers, as she is not a regular packet.

LIVERPOOL MARKET—May 20.—Sales of Cotton for the last three days, 14000 bales at steady prices; the article is offered freely.

Baltimore, June 16.

From France.—The ship Gulnare, up last evening from Havre—sailed 30th April. An intelligent gentleman, passenger on board the G. states that it was current reported at Paris that Louis Philippe had pledged his private fortune to pay the American Claims, should the Chamber of Deputies again refuse.—*Chronicle.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1834.

The following are the proceedings of the first political meeting which we have ever assisted in this town. In the course of the evening, animated and patriotic speeches were delivered by E. L. Winslow, Esq., Henry Potter, Warren Winslow, T. Curtis, and John Winslow, Esqrs. which were repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered. The meeting closed at about 11 o'clock.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 17th, 1834.

At a numerous meeting of the friends of J. Seawell, Esq., held pursuant to previous notice, at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Tuesday evening, June 17, 1834, on motion of Jones Fuller, Esq., Esek Arnold, Esq. was called to the Chair, and William Blake, Jr. and John Winslow, appointed Secretaries.

On motion of C. T. Stuart, Esq. the Chair appointed the following Committee to report Resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting:

H. Potter, T. J. Curtis, Esq., C. T. Stuart, W. Whitehead, W. Winslow.

The Committee, after retiring for a few minutes, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the present crisis of political affairs, every Freeman is called upon to act, and whereas, the Executive Committee, appointed at a late meeting of the friends of James Seawell, Esq. hath called this assemblage of the free people of the Town of Fayetteville, to deliberate upon such measures as may in their judgment, best promote the interests of this Borough and the general prosperity of the Country.

And it therefore Resolved, That the freemen composing this meeting, cannot consent, by their influence, their example, or by their suffrages, to perpetuate the existence of the present party in power; neither can they sanction any act or admit the policy of any measure, however pure the motive which produced it, originating in violation of the Constitution and having a direct tendency to subvert the Constitution.

Resolved, That this meeting cannot approve the conduct of the Hon. Bedford Brown, one of our Senators in Congress,—because they have discovered, in his hands, the great interests of the country have been sacrificed to those of mere *party* considerations.

Resolved, That we do heartily approve of the conduct of the Hon. W. P. Mangum, a Senator from our State, and that he is entitled to our confidence and support—that he has stood up the able defender of constitutional liberty, manfully and boldly contending against the usurpation of power by the Executive, and resisting the principle that the will of the man, in this Republican Government, shall be the supreme law of the land.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Messrs. Deberry, Barringer, W. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Graham, Wilson and Rencher, Representatives from this State, for the faithful discharge of their duty, and for their bold and manly defence of the Constitution from executive usurpation.

Resolved, That the policy pursued by James Seawell, Esq., our Representative in the last Legislature is highly approved by this meeting,—that his course, though ineffectual, were well calculated to subserve the best interests of this town, and that his devotedness to the cause of Internal Improvements, together with his ardent and unremitting devotion to promote the general prosperity of this place, designate him out as the fittest character to represent this town.

Resolved, That having confidence in the politicial opinions of Mr. Seawell, and believing that he will properly represent the views of this meeting, that he will give his hearty opposition to the misguided measures of the present Executive, by all honorable means so far as he may have it in his power, to restore the Constitution to its former purity, we hereby give him our hearty support at the polls.

Thereupon, the question being taken on each Resolution separately, the same were unanimously adopted.

On motion of John Crusoe, Esq.,

Ordered, That copies of these Resolutions be forwarded to each of our Senators in Congress and to the Hon. E. Deberry, our immediate Representative.

On motion of Joseph Baker, Esq.,

Ordered, That copies of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Register, and National Intelligencer, with a request that they publish the same in their respective papers.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ESEK ARNOLD, Chairman.

WILLIAM BLAKE, Jr. } Secretaries.
JOHN WINSLOW, }

Internal Improvements.

A meeting of the Committee on Internal Improvements, for the County of Richmond, will be held on Monday the 21st of July, during the first day of the County Court, in the Court House at Rockingham. The Committee respectfully and particularly request the citizens of the county generally to attend, as it is expected that matters of importance will be discussed and decided at the meeting. *June 20th*, 1834.

Our Subscribers at Brower's Mills, Randolph county, inform us that there are shameful irregularities in the arrival of the Observer at that Office. We cannot explain the cause but have written to inquire into it. And it prove to be in our power to remedy the neglect, we will take steps to do so immediately.

The Post Office.—We presume there is not one of our readers who will need an explanation to read the Post Office Report. It is of so extraordinary and startling a character, that none will pass it by. In our next we expect to conclude with extracts from the remainder, and to follow it up with as much of the minority report as possible.

Two disastrous fires have occurred within a few days at Savannah. The first was the ship Hull, of Boston, which took fire after she had cleared for Liverpool, with 936 bales of cotton on board. Much of the cotton was burnt and damaged. It was not known whether insurance had been effected. The other was the steam boat Basil Lamar, owned by Mirabeau B. Lamar of Savannah, which was entirely destroyed. Loss $35,000. No insurance.

Four persons, one of them a female, were fatally killed in a riot among the Irish workmen on the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road.

CONGRESS.—The session is drawing to a close; and both Houses are disposing, slowly, of a small part of the immense amount of business before them.

The Senate is engaged upon the General Appropriation bill, to which they have made some amendments. An effort was made by Mr. Preston to lay the bill on the table until some order should be adopted in relation to the public money. But after considerable debate, he withdrew the motion.

A bill has passed both Houses, fixing the value of foreign silver coins, and making them a legal tender at that value.

A message was transmitted to Congress on the 18th, by the President of the United States, communicating official information of the unfortunate accident at Toulon. It appears that three of the guns of the frigate United States had been inadvertently left shotted, all of which were discharged during the salute, and most of them directly into the French ship of the line Suffren, by which two men were killed, and two wounded. The President recommends to Congress that pensions be authorized for the families of the unfortunate victims of the accident.

It is generally understood that the President has at length nominated Messrs. McLane, Taney, and Butler to the Senate.—He has kept them in office, without such nomination, more than six months since the Senate convened; thus defeating, for that length of time, the concurrent power of the Senate.

The bill making additional appropriations for harbors, and removing obstructions in certain rivers, has been, after another protracted discussion, and after rejecting the smaller appropriation moved by Mr. Mercer, for internal improvement, *laid on the table*, under circumstances implying that the decision was a final disposition of it for the present session.

The following is a specimen of the gross abuses that have distinguished the present management of the Post Office Department. It will be seen, that whilst large contractors, who are influential men, and whose favor is worth buying, are not only paid promptly, but have large extra allowances, the poor man, with a large family, is obliged to perform his contract for two years and a half without a cent of pay. And yet *the* party talk about its opposition to Aristocracy! But to the point:

In the Senate, on the 11th inst. Mr. Ewing presented the petition of Mr. Van Horne, a citizen of Indiana, who "states that he is a contractor to carry the mail from the 1st of January, 1832 at $175 a year; that he has faithfully performed the service since that time; that he is a poor man, with a large family to maintain; that he was in debt at the time he commenced his contract, and much more deeply now; that he has devoted his time to the performance of his duty; and that he has never received one dollar of his compensation. He states that he has applied, in every way known to him, for his quarterly payments, and especially through the member of Congress from the district; that on the 24th of April, he received from the Department two drafts, for ten dollars each, on two Postmasters, one residing 35 and the other 60 miles from his place of residence, and that their collection will cost full one-third of their amount; and he says he considers his case the harder, as he has always been a strong supporter of General Jackson, who undertook, when he came into office, to reform all abuses. I move, Mr. President, that the petition be read, and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads."

The petition was referred.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Rumor of Wednesday was the News of yesterday. Louis McLane has resigned the office of Secretary of State. The fact is officially announced in the Government paper in the terms of the subjoined article; from which we learn that Mr. McLane has remained in office, notwithstanding his known disapprobation of the removal of the public money from its lawful depository, until he himself could not, under the circumstances, reconcile it to his conscience to continue longer in the Administration. More fortunate than the majority of his predecessors in the Cabinet, he has, it appears, parted from the President on friendly terms.

FROM THE GLOBE OF JUNE 19.

We understand that Mr. McLane has resigned his office of Secretary of State, the resignation to take effect as soon during the present session of Congress as it may be convenient for the President to appoint a successor.

It is well understood that, in regard to some prominent measures which occupy much of the public attention, Mr. McLane has entertained different views from the President. But the President, who has through life exercised his own independence of judgment, is too generous, and too just, to give up one, esteemed by him as a friend, an honest patriot, and faithful public officer, for a mere difference of opinion: and as no action by the Department of State was requisite in carrying into effect the measures in question, he saw no public necessity for a separation. Between two men of elevated sentiments, there was nothing in such a state of things to interrupt the harmony of either their official or private relations, and their mutual confidence and esteem have therefore continued unimpaired. We know that the President has yielded to Mr. McLane's wish to retire from his administration with regret, and that he has freely expressed, not only his high sense of Mr. McLane's patriotism, talents, and eminent services, but his sincere friendship—a sentiment which is fully reciprocated by Mr. McLane.

There is much speculation in the City as to the probability of further changes in the Cabinet, and also as to who is to succeed Mr. McLane. Mr. Senator Forsyth and Mr. Taney are spoken of for the Department of State, and it seems to be generally supposed that Mr. Polk, of the House of Representatives, will be nominated for the office of Secretary of the Treasury. All this is, however, as yet, mere conjecture.

National Intelligencer.

The Daily Commercial Intelligencer, of Philadelphia, an able Whig paper, has been enlarged, and otherwise much improved in appearance. It is one of those papers which formerly supported the Administration; but has been obliged to withdraw its confidence and support. We recommend it to our friends who may wish a Philadelphia Paper.

The Hon. John McLean, who may be said to be the candidate of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the next Presidency, was lately called upon for his opinions in regard to a Bank, &c. The following is an extract from his reply:

"A national Bank should be effectually guarded against abuses, and consistent with the rights of the respective state governments.—The power of Congress to establish a Bank would seem to have been as fully settled, by the respective action of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government, as almost any other constitutional question which has been seriously agitated. And experience has most clearly demonstrated, that the local Banks cannot afford the necessary facilities to the fiscal action of the government, nor give to the country a sound and equal currency. And it can scarcely be necessary to say that no nation can be prosperous, which has not a sound and equal circulating medium.

As to the other inquiries in your letter, I have to say that I never advanced an opinion to Mr. Taylor Webster, favourable to the removal of the deposites, or against their restoration. I expressed to him no opinon upon the subject, nor upon the propriety of the removal of Mr. Duane."

Admirable Sentiment.—Brig. Gen. Hamilton, (formerly Governor) of South Carolina, has issued a General Order, directing the officers of his Brigade to take the oath required by the Constitution, and not that embraced in the Ordinance, commonly called the Test Oath. In thus submitting to the late decision of the Court, he says,—

The Brigadier General, from the known subordination of the Officers of his command, to the constituted authorities of their own State, deems it unnecessary to make any appeal to their patriotism to render a prompt acquiescence in the decision of the highest Court of judicature known to our Laws, whatever may be their private opinions of the character and principles involved in that decision. It is sufficient that through this highest judicial organ such a decision has been made, to command until reversed the obedience of those whose loyalty will ever be found under the standard of the public authority of their own State.

The Brigadier General hopes that, whatever political differences of opinion may have hitherto divided, or may now divide, the fine Brigade he has the honor to command, that its organization will go on with promptitude and effect, and that the only struggle among his brother Officers will be, who shall do most to elevate the character and augment the efficiency of those Corps over which he trusts the Palmetto Banner and the Banner of the Union, are destined to wave in united harmony, the appropriate emblems of just and free Governments.

In the debate in the Senate, on the motion to print the Post Office Report, even "Mr. Forsyth declared that the transactions of the General Post office were indefensible." In the same debate, Mr. Clayton asserted that Mr. Grundy's Report (that of the minority) had been written by a Clerk in the Post Office, and Grundy did not deny it.

Newbern Spectator.

The Northern Whig, a paper published in Ireland says: We understand that the celebrated Bishop of Charleston, the Rt. Rev. Dr. England has been appointed cardinal by the Pope. He is the first Irishman that ever attained that dignity. The bishop embarked from here a week or so ago for France, which gives credence to the above. He is a man of great cleverness, strong mind and considerable talents.

Jackson Money.—We have the prospect of another MORTGAGE. Mr. McKim, a Jackson Van Buren member, from Baltimore, on Saturday brought forward a project for authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF TREASURY NOTES! to be loaned to individuals on satisfactory security, at five per cent. to be reimbursed in 1836.—This is a glorious commentary upon this "*Experiment.*"

The Jack Downing of the Portland Courier, thus closes a letter of the 9th instant from Washington:—

"I'll tell you what 'tis, my old friend, we've got something to do this summer yet, if we mean to keep the old ship from sinking. We must go to smoking out the rats, or they'll not only eat up all the cargo, but naw so many holes in the bottom, that we could'nt keep her up if we should keep all the pumps going day and night.

There's a real nest of rats jest been dug up out of the Post Office, and I dont think they've found em all yet. But them that they have found are as fat as butter; they look as if they had been living like pigs in clover. Folks have been thinking a good while there was a pesky snarl of rats round the Post Office, and so the Senate appointed a committee to go and take a hunt and see if they could'nt dig 'em out.

The committee has made their report to-day, and it looks *ratty* enough. They have found out that the rats have not only eat up all the victuals there was, that belonged to the Post Office, but the folks in the Kitchen, that have been feeding of 'em have run in debt more than eight hundred thousand dollars besides, for victuals to stuff 'em with.

How all this could be done, and the Gineral not find it out before now, is amazing to me; for the Gineral aint a man that neglects his Kitchen; he's in and out almost every day. But I believe he has some plaguy sly fellows there that can cheat him most confoundedly. The worst of it all is, that Congress has got to pay this eight hundred thousand dollars, and will have to get the money out of the people to do it with."

North Carolina.—The following is from the correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, the Spy in Washington:

"I am not in the habit of saying much about the progress of political events, in the several States, until I consider them, in a great measure beyond doubt or cavil. A recurrence to my letters will shew, that all my anticipations and hopes have been realized in Virginia. I now say to you that there is not a State in the Union, which presents stronger *premonitory symptoms* of the triumph of *Whigism*, and the prostration of *Van Burenism*, than North Carolina. That State is not "in the midst of a revolution;" but is already revolutionized."

POSTSCRIPT.

We have the melancholy duty of announcing to our readers, the death of the great and good LAFAYETTE, the gallant volunteer in our country's cause, the friend of Liberty every where, whose services and sacrifices are too well known, and their memory too fondly cherished, to need enumeration here. He died at Lagrange on the 20th of May, aged 77. We have no particulars, the simple fact being announced in a note to John Mac Rae, Esq. Postmaster of this town.

From the Wilmington Press.

Tornado.—We hear, from several places north, accounts of the sad effects of recent tornadoes, a part of which was published in our last. The following Letter gives the detail of a visitation of the kind, in Kenansville and neighborhood.

Kenansville, June 11, 1834.

Friend Loring:—Our little villiage has been visited by a most tremendous tornado, and without ceremony it demolished every thing in its way. It was almost instantaneous, and ere you could say it was here, it was gone. Its course, so far as we can see or learn, above us, has cut a perfect lane through the woods and fields. I have not heard of it above. At Col. Joyner's in Sampson County, it threw down his cotton machine house, and otherwise did great injury on the plantation where he resides. It tore down a large mill and gin house, on his Kenan Plantation, burst the doors of the dwelling house open, blew the sideboard and a table out of doors, picked up a girl belonging to the house and carried her some distance. At the plantation of Robert Middleton, Esq. it threw down his stables and other outhouses, unroofed the machine house, and threw down the fences. At the plantation of Mr. Thomas Phillips, jr. it prostrated his kitchen, smoke-house, stables, corn-crib, and unroofed his dwelling house.

In this place it has done great injury—it blew down Mr. Charles Cooper's Porch and chimney. It blew down the chimney of Mr. Wm. Hansley's store and dwelling house, demolished his kitchen and smoke-house, and unroofed his stables. The kitchen was a log one, and although levelled to the ground, there were three negroes in it at the time, and all escaped unhurt. It partly unroofed the house and barn of H. Hunter, Esq. and threw down some small buildings. The loss of Mr. Hampton Sullivan is very severe. He had lately built a large store house, which it tore to atoms, carrying some of the timbers and planks a quarter of a mile, and scattering many of his goods in the woods and fields; and some papers from his store were found nearly two miles from this place. The Post Office was kept by Mr. Sullivan. The letters and papers were all carried away. The most of our handsome shade trees are blown up by the roots. We have not heard where its fury was spent, but you may conjecture the power of the blast, when I tell you it drove a small piece of plank through one of the weather boards of the Court House, 3-4th of an inch thick, and at least 20 feet from the ground. The destruction to crop and fences is very serious. Sullivan's loss is double as much as any other person's that we have heard from. O. L. KELLY.

A gentleman from Buncombe County, in this State, informs us, that since the 15th of May, they have had three nipping Frosts, which totally destroyed the young Corn and almost every other species of vegetation. They are endeavoring, as far as possible, to repair the injury by replanting.—*Ral. Reg.*

Wheat Crops.—A gentleman from Orange informs us, that the Crops of Wheat in that County are very fine, and will yield more abundantly than at any previous season within his knowledge.—*Ib.*

Internal Improvement.—At the Internal Improvement Convention held in this City last winter, a Resolution was adopted urging upon County Committees the necessity of raising at least $10 in each County, to be expended in the dissemination of useful information among the people on this important subject. Pursuant to that recommendation, the subjoined Counties have forwarded funds, which the Central Committee take occasion to acknowledge through this medium:

From Surry County,	$5
" Johnston do.	7 70
" Richmond do.	10 00
" Guilford do.	10 00
	Ib.

The Blue Book.—We learn that Messrs. Key & Biddle, of Philadelphia, are about to publish an edition of the Blue Book, the work that contains an accurate account of all the expenses of the Government, extra allowances and all. The Blue Book is compiled by the Secretary of State every two years, under resolutions of Congress. It is a most interesting volume, especially to politicians and political expectants. A large edition will no doubt, sell with great rapidity, especially at this time, when the Post Office defalcations command such general attention.—*Inquirer.*

Another Extensive Bank Robbery.—The New Orleans Courier, of the 6th inst. says "Jacques Gandouin, the Porter of the Canal and Banking Company, robbed the Bank yesterday afternoon of about $41,000. It is supposed that he took passage in the schr. Creole for Tampico. Five Thousand Dollars have been offered for his apprehension.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 17, Steamer John Walker, with Glasgow and James Seawell in tow, with Corn, Sugar, Coffee, Dry Goods, &c., for Willkings & Co., Joseph Baker, E. L. & W. Winslow, C. T. Haigh, J. M. Dobbin, John C. Latta, Hall & Johnson, J. W. Cochran, B. Beach, W. Whitehead, G. McNeill, Lewis Jones, John D. Toomer, Nott & Starr, W. McIntyre, H. Horn, J. Huske & Son, E. J. Hale, J. Kyle, Jones Fuller, and D. Saltmarsh, of this place; and for Harvy P. Grinnell, R. A. Burton, Evans, Horn & Co., Andrew Hunt, Foster & Cowan, W. M. Cook & Son, W. Hooper, J. H. Garner & Co., E. Mitchell, W. F. Phifer, A. Moore, and Pinkston & Carter, of the interior.

Also, June 20, Steamer John Walker, with Rail Road Cars, Coffee, Sugar, Dry Goods, &c. &c., for Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company, Wm. McIntyre, Hall & Johnson, Willkings & Co., C. T. Haigh, Dillon Jordan, G. McNeill, John McRae, and S. Boon, of this place; and for W. Riley, H. P. Grinnell, R. J. Steele, A. Hunt, and J. Bane, of the interior.

DEPARTED, June 18, Steamer John Walker, with Cotton, Furs, Wax, &c., for John M. Dobbin, W. Whitehead, and N. & H. P. Pock.

Also, June 21, Steamer John Walker.

Communications.

"Junius" is received.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To Edw'd J. Hale, Esq.,

DEAR SIR: Mr. Seawell having informed me that I am the "Commoner from Cumberland" alluded to in his communication of last week, you will please insert the enclosed in your paper of this week, and oblige

Yours, resp'y.
DILLON JORDAN, Jun.

Monday, June 23, 1834.

MR. HALE:—

It is with deep regret that I find myself constrained to appear before the public, in the attitude of an accused, vindicating himself against an accusation which he is induced, reluctantly to believe, has its origin in passion, and has for its design, the infliction of a wanton and unprovoked injury.

Mr. Seawell, in his communication of last week remarks, "that he was importuned by a gentlemen of acknowledged influence in the Jackson or Van Buren party, and a Commoner from the County of Cumberland, to exercise "*his influence*" to prevent political distinctions from being made the test in the County election, stating as the reason, that the agitation of such distinctions would paralyze all our efforts upon Internal Improvements. It being, as I learnt from him, supposed that an attempt would be made at the then approaching Superior Court Term, to bring out an opposition in the County upon political grounds."

In the first place, I thank Mr. Seawell for the honour done me, in ascribing to me "influence in the Jackson or Van Buren party," tis an honour of which I should ever be proud, but of which I am altogether undeserving.

As the allusion insinuates an avowal on my part, that it would be ill advised to make political distinctions the test in our County election, and a request of him to exercise "*his influence*" to prevent it, and in as much as the denial of any such conversation would only put him and myself at issue, I will content myself with simply remarking, that he has entirely misapprehended my meaning, if not, he is then guilty of a misrepresentation of our conversation.

In support of my denial of having importuned "*his influence*," I would refer a candid and impartial public, to a few circumstances. Mr. Seawell is a citizen of the town, it would therefore be impolitic (so far as I am concerned) for him to interfere in the County election, or for me to solicit his interference; and if we measure the extent of "*his influence*" by the vote he got when a candidate for the County, it will appear that "*his influence*" is too inconsiderable to be the subject of "*importunity.*"

It has always been my opinion, that parties will exist wherever there is liberty, and that they help to preserve it. By the conflicting of sentiments, sparks of truth are elicited and political light is obtained; things and measures present themselves to the minds of men in such a variety of shapes, that it is impossible we should all think alike; parties are therefore unavoidable in a nation enjoying the great blessing of political liberty.

The distorted statement of a *street* conversation, made, not because I am an opposing candidate to Mr. Seawell, not because I have said any thing "extenuate" or in "malice" against him, but simply because I have, from considerations both private and political, preferred Mr. Hybart, is satisfactory evidence to me of a vindictive design, on the part of Mr. Seawell, to detract from my claims upon the people for their confidence, at which I feel much more regret than resentment.

I claim no exemption from error; I plead no extraordinary merit; but I scorn and disdain the indulgence of those passions that degrade our nature; and, above all, the use of falsehood or misrepresentation to the attainment of such indulgence.

Inasmuch as an attack has been made upon me by Mr. Seawell, uncalled for, unprovoked, and not with a view to the public good, but exclusively for the purpose of indulging private spleen; I will now, under different motives and with a very different view, bring to the notice of this community Mr. Seawell's conduct while at Raleigh, wherein the public can have other proof, besides an affirmance on one side and a denial on the other, and will be better enabled to determine how far he deserves their confidence, and whether his "intelligence" is such as to enable him properly to "understand the great interests of his constituents." While others and myself were urging the judicious and correct conduct of the officers and Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, and the necessities of the people, as causes demanding and justifying a renewal of its charter, I was informed that Mr. Seawell was secretly charging that institution with violations of its charter. He tendered to me as one of the Select Committee to whom the Bill was referred, an amendment, iniquitous in its principle and oppressive in its effect, inasmuch as it proposed to reduce all those who had heretofore borrowed from that Bank, on a pledge of stock, upon a footing with those who should obtain *usual* discounts, and which he well knew would impress upon the charter a feature that would render it altogether unacceptable to the people.

He was also at the same time advocating Mr. Fisher's Bank Bill, which was evidently unconstitutional, and which from its details, if successful in its passage, would have defeated all the benefits expected to be derived from the Cape Fear and other Banks, and have involved the State in a debt of several millions of dollars, with its faith, its property and all its resources pledged for the redemption of it.

I am averse to being brought into impassioned collisions with my fellow-men; I seek to be in charity and friendship with all men; I take no delight in inflicting pain or injury. I therefore hope that the public as well as Mr. Seawell, will consider this communication as it really is, a defence and nothing more. And when I am urged by my love of country to denounce the doctrines of a political opponent, I shall maintain a just and proper regard for his private virtues. I shall fight against him with the weapons of argument and reason only, and not until I am assailed in my *own*, will I attack *his* private character.

Yours, respectfully,
DILLON JORDAN, Jr.

DIED,

In Rockingham County, on the 30th ult., at the house of John Lesueur, Esq., DAVID SALMON, infant son of the Rev. Jesse Rankin, aged nineteen months.

In Rockingham County, on the 20th ult. Mr. JAMES SANDERS, aged *one hundred and twenty* years.

At his seat in Bladen County, on the 11th inst. Col. WM. JONES, a highly respectable and influential gentleman, and a member of the last Legislature.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to June 18.

Brigs, Po from Philadelphia, Mary from Baltimore. Schooners, Four Cousins from Mattamuskeet, Mary Frances from do., Caleb Nichols from New York, Regulus from do., Topic from do., Resolution from Philadelphia, Wm. H. Crawford from Jamaica, Rubicon from Charleston, Dime from Havana. Sloop John Chevalier, Charleston.

4th of July.

THE Dinner Committee informs the public, that they have made arrangements for a Dinner to be furnished at the Lafayette Hotel, on the 4th day of July. Subscription lists are left at the Book Store of Mr. Hale, and at the Bar Room of the Lafayette Hotel. The Subscription List will be closed on Saturday the 28th inst. *June 23.*

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 9 a 9½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 13½. Cotton 11½ a 12½. Corn 81 10. Flaxseed, 81 a 1 10. Flour, $5 50, a $6 50.—Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat, (none.) Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 13 a 14. Cotton Bagging 18 a 20 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10

North Carolina State Lottery.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

To be drawn on the 10th of July next.

Capital Prize, $3,000.

Tickets $4, Shares in proportion, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents for the Managers.

Fayetteville, June 24. 90tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO GIRL, aged 16, accustomed to house-work. She will not be sold to go out of the County. Apply at this office.

June 23, 1834. 1t.

CLIFTON HILL.

I OFFER for sale my RESIDENCE (a beautiful situation) about five minutes walk from the Court House; one hundred acres of LAND attached thereto. A good bargain may be had.

R. PICKETT.

Wadesborough, N. C. June 18, 1834. 90-1w.

Fish, Whiskey and Corn.

JUST RECEIVING,

100 Barrels Susquehanna HERRINGS,
50 do. WHISKEY,
1500 bushels CORN.

For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 23, 1834.

MEDICAL.

DR. FALL, in the course of his professional pursuits, finding how little success attended his exertions in cases of Dropsy, was after some years observant practice, led to suspect the soundness of the pathology of that complaint—believing, that if the nature, seat and tendency of it were correctly apprehended, a *generally successful* practice would certainly have been devised. Having become thus impressed, he gave himself up to the investigation of the subject, aided only by his knowledge of the general science of the human body, and some years constant practice, he believes himself now to have arrived at a correct knowledge of the *state of the system*, which operates as the *cause of Dropsy*, in its various forms. His views in this respect, are indeed quite different from the scholastic theory of the cause of Dropsy, but perfectly pathological. He feels more and more confirmed in his correctness, from the superior success which attends the application of medicine according to his principles. For the last seven or eight years, he has confined his practice exclusively to dropsical subjects, and has had the satisfaction to see his intellectual efforts crowned with the most happy results, many persons during this period have been cured by his discovery, who were despaired of, both by friends and physicians, and are now living witnesses to the truth of what is here stated.

Standing thus insulated with a remedy in his hand, which he believes, (and in this belief he is not alone,) surpasses any thing known in the medical world, for the cure of this distressing malady—he has thought proper, for his individual benefit, and the benefit of those who at any time labor under this disease, to exhibit his remedy to the world, in the form of Patent Medicine. In doing which, he has no apology to offer or favor to ask, farther than strict justice. Believing that the remedy here recommended, only requires to be faithfully applied, to give unparalled satisfaction, he feels himself willing for it to stand or fall by its own merit.

With reference to the foregoing medicine, Dr. H. Branham, of Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia, express himself thus:

"I have known Dr. Fall's prescription for Dropsies used in many cases with *singular success*. As a *certain diuretic*, so far as my observation extends, *it has no equal*. I believe it altogether the best remedy I have known for this distressing disease.

H. BRANHAM.

November 8th, 1833.

Dr. ELLIOTT, in connection with the above, begs leave to remark, that he has resided with Dr. Fall for the last two years—witnessed his practice upon a number of persons, variously affected with dropsical effusions, with unexampled success, would most respectfully say to those who are laboring under this disease, and have been unable to procure relief from other quarters, that he has the compound above referred to; and if they apply to him, give it a fair trial, and are not materially benefitted, no charge will be made for the Medicine or for services rendered. Dr. E. may be seen at the Lafayette Hotel, where he has taken quarters. Individuals living at a considerable distance from Fayetteville, and who would like to procure the compound, can obtain a box with suitable accompanying directions, by enclosing five dollars in a letter, stating where it should be sent. From one to four boxes will be sufficient to effect a cure. Persons intending to apply, will have the goodness to do so without delay.

June 23, 1834. 90tf.

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

ALLWORTH KING, vs. REAL ESTATE. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen King, Lemuel Bizzell and Wife Martha, heirs at law of Michael King, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State. *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for them to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, this 14th day of June, 1834.

[90.] THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

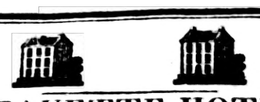
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

SENEY KING, vs. Heirs of MICHAEL KING. } *Petition for Dower.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Stephen King, Lemuel Bizzell and Wife Martha, are not inhabitants of this State: *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for them to appear at the next Term of this Court and plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, this 14th day of June, 1834.

[90.] THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

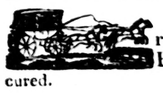


LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the

House of Entertainment

formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz. do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Maj. Downing and Col Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 15, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Edmund Blake, by Note or Account, are requested to call and pay the same before the first of August, or suit will be instituted against them.

AUGUSTUS W. STEEL, *Trustee.*

June 2, 1834. 87-4w.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Land-*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, } *ing,*
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16*th*, 1833. §63-*tf.*§

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—
50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchong and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter-Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cognac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Ceroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass-head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

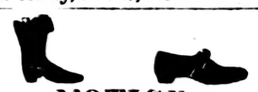
THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.



NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of domestic manufacture, among which are
Men's 1st, 2d and 3d quality calf skin Boots,
Ditto 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th quality Shoetees,
Ditto 1st quality seal and calf Shoes, for spring and summer wear,
Ladies' seal and calf Shoetees and Shoes,
Boy's, Misses' and Children's Shoetees and Shoes.

The above Stock is made of good materials, and warranted workmanship, and being anxious to dispose of it, I will sell it at prices much less than usual, for *cash*.

W. L. HAWLEY.

N. B.—Persons indebted to me by note or open account, are informed that I shall be obliged to force the collection of the same, if they are not speedily attended to. However unpleasant, this is indispensable. W. L. H.

March 24. 77-tf.

21 Hhds. good MOLASSES,
50 casks Lime,
20 Grindstones,
Just received and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

April 21st, 1834.

$9,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT, For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.

December 9, 1833. 62tf.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3. Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice.

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834. 83tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr. Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me.

P. DAILEY.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,
Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71-tf.

Coffee and Sugar.

25 HHDS. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
50 bags Cuba and Rio Coffee,
20 barrels Prime Pork,
5000 bushels Liverpool Salt.
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 26, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70 tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833. 59tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

COFFEE, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.

75 BAGS Rio Coffee,
20 Bbls. Prime Pork,
10 do. do. Beef.
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by

JOHN MUNN.

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

NEW AND CHEAP Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Boliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do.
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c. such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH*.

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. §58-*tf.*§

MILL IRON'S

THE Subscriber manufactures, and ... constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill ...

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of ... ity, and at a reasonable price. Orders ... country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing ... cuted with despatch, at my shop on Person ... below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHL...

Fayetteville, April 1834.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the ... stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Bailey, ... moved to the Store recently occupied by ... and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS

HARDWARE & CUTLE...

HATS AND SHOES.

COTTON AND WOOL CARD...

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at ... possible prices for *CASH* or Country Pro... His friends and the public generally, are invited ... call and examine for themselves.

January 10, 1834. JAMES GIBSON.

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31. 45

☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

New Spring and Summer GOODS,

THE Subscriber has just received ... a general assortment of

British, French and ... GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, ... New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations ... favours, I would suggest to my friends and ... mers, that I should be pleased that they ... call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 18. 79tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of ... to the West, offers for sale all his

Lands and Tenements

In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. ... Lands in Cumberland are well known, being ... formerly held and owned by Captain Lort, ... east side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite ... the town of Fayetteville;—a particular ... of which I deem unnecessary, as persons ... to purchase will view and examine for ... It may however, be well to remark, that ... all those lands lie within one, two and three ... of the town of Fayetteville, that they are ... ly and heavily timbered, and contain in ... about **2300** acres; two or three hundred ... which is arable land, and under a tolerable ... and is as well adapted *to the growth of Cotton* ... Corn, &c. as any lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Upon those lands there are certain ... provements consisting of a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

And all other necessary out houses in good ... several of the buildings being entirely new. ... here is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL ... and an eligible site for another Mill, all within ... half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply ... Timber near at hand. In Campbellton or ... Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots with ... improvements thereon, consisting of the ... Warehouse and other Warehouses. Also ... Wharf above the Ferry landing and one half ... Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry. ... lot near Mrs. Hawley's containing five acres. ... also offer for sale, Woodstock, my Farm ... sion, a new and commodious building ... mount and about a *mile* from the Town ... with all the *improvements* upon the lot, ... a good *Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House*, &c. ... new. *This lot* contains between four and ... cres, and has upon it pure and delightful ... and may well be compared with any lot in ... part of the country for health, beauty and ... nience as a summer or a permanent residence.

In the county of Robeson, I *offer for sale* a ... of Land, situate about two *miles from Lumberton*, ... being good piny land and *containing 540 acres*. ... Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lumberton, which are as valuable and desirable as ... in that village. In all or any part of the above described property, a great bargain will be given ... early application be made, as I am anxious to ... up and settle my business in this part of the country. The terms of sale will be made easy and ... commodating. I also offer for sale three or four

NEGRO WOMEN.

WILLIAM L. MILLS.

March 22, 1834. 77tf

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,*

BEING very much in need of the *NEEDFUL* ... respectfully informs his customers in Fayetteville and Country, that all Accounts, Due Bills and Notes, will be placed in the hands of John Winslow, Esq., for collection, after the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to him.

March 10. 73tf

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nathan King, dec'd, at March Term, 1834, *hereby gives notice* to all who are indebted *to said Estate* to make immediate payment, and *those having claims against* said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEORGE T. KING, *Executor.*

March 10, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of

Cochran, McNab & Co.

has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by Cochran & Munroe, who are hereby authorized to settle the same.

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
JOHN McNAB,
ARCH'D MUNROE.

May 19 85tf

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,
Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 25,